

The Pocahontas Times.

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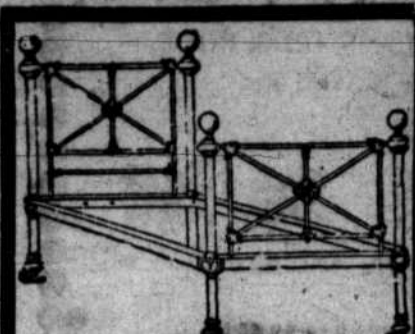
"Montani Semper Liberi"

Andrew Price, Editor

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MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, JUNE 4, 1897.

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BIOGRAPHIC NOTES.

In his day and generation, one of the most conspicuous citizens of our county was John Bradshaw, Esq., of Huntersville, West Virginia. His residence was on the site now occupied by the "Lightner House" belonging to Amos Barlow, Esq. John Bradshaw, the ancestor of the Bradshaw relationship, was a native of England. Bradshaw is a historic name in England, as readers of English history readily remember, and so is the name Herold.

About 1760, two brothers, James and John Bradshaw came to America. James Bradshaw went to Kentucky to reside. John Bradshaw remained in Augusta County, Virginia, and married Miss Nancy McKenry, in the vicinity of Par-nassus, and soon afterwards settled on the Bull Pasture (River, ten or eleven miles below McDowell, now Highland County, Virginia, on property at this time owned by Franklin Bradshaw and the family of the late John Bradshaw, County Surveyor. Here he resided a number of years, and then early in this century came to Huntersville. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters—Nancy, Elizabeth, Margaret, Jane, James, John Thomas, and William.

James Bradshaw married Isabella Stevens, of Greenbrier County, and settled on the old home-stand. Franklin Bradshaw and John Bradshaw, well-known citizens of Highland County, were his sons. Mrs. Eveline Byrd, near Falling Spring, Greenbrier County, is a daughter. Captain R. H. Bradshaw, a gallant soldier who fell in the battle of Port Republic, was a grandson, and James Bradshaw, of McDowell, is also a grandson of James Bradshaw.

John Bradshaw married Nancy Stevens, sister of Mrs. Isabella Bradshaw, and settled in the Big Valley between the Bull Pasture and Jackson River, on what is now known as the "Porter Place," and afterwards went to Missouri. These ladies were the daughters of Robert Stevens, who owned the famous ferry at Fort Spring over the Greenbrier.

Thomas Bradshaw married Nancy Williams, on Anthony's Creek, and settled on Brown's Creek, three miles from Huntersville, on property held by Charles L. Moore. He exchanged farms with his brother William, and moved to the Bradshaw place near Mill Point, now owned by Isaac McNeil, Esq. He was a botanical physician of the Thompsonian School, and had all of Pocahontas County for his practice. Lobelia and "No. 6" were the main remedies employed along with hot baths and bleeding. Dr. Bradshaw died at an advanced age in Huntersville about 1862. His family moved first to Webster County, West Virginia, and then to Missouri.

William Bradshaw was a soldier of the war 1812. His wife was Jane Elliot Hickman, daughter of William Hickman, on Back Creek, Bath County, who was the ancestor of the Hickman relationship in Bath. William Hickman's wife was Mary Eliot, and one of her sisters was the wife of Moses Moore, the famous pioneer, and hence the name Eliot or Ellet so frequently used in the Moore connection. William Bradshaw first settled near Mill Point, where he lived several years; then upon exchanging places with his brother Thomas he moved to Brown's Creek, where he reared his family. He operated a carding machine along with his farm. The machine stood near the Dunmore road about where the Sheldon Moore road turns off. Traces of the site are yet discernable. The bales of rolls were fastened with black thorns, which were gathered by boys—for a small consideration. Mr. Bradshaw finally moved to Lewis County, where he died a few years since at an advanced age. As was intimated, he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a very good man in all the relations of life, and reared a highly respectable family of eight daughters and one son.

Nancy Makemie married Isaac

Hartman, near Green Back. Mary Jane married Alexander Moore, on Stony Creek. Scalda Eiler married Washington Nottingham, of Glade Hill. Oscar Nottingham and the present Mrs. Kenney Wade are her children. Huldah Hickman became the wife of John A. McLaughlin, Esq., near Huntersville. Amos McLaughlin, Wallace McLaughlin, Hanson McLaughlin, (Odessa, Missouri), and John E. McLaughlin, near Marvin, are her sons. Mrs. George Dille, Mill Point; Mrs. Hanson Curry and Mrs. William T. Moore, of Brown's Creek, are her daughters.

Martha Ann Bradshaw was married to the late Beverly Waugh, near Hillsboro. The first Mrs. Kenney Wade and John E. Waugh, near Roncoveverte, were her children. Matilda Margaret was married to the late Nicholas Singer, of Lewis County, West Virginia, where she now resides. Rebecca Frances, a very promising young person, died in early youth. Rachel Hannah, the pride of the family, died at six years of age. William James married Miss Mary Ellen Watson, in Lewis County, and settled there.

Nancy Bradshaw, daughter of the Huntersville pioneer, married Levi Cackley, and lived on Stamp-in-day Creek, near Mill Point. Her children are mentioned in the sketch of the Cackley family.

Margaret Bradshaw, the second daughter, was married to the late John Gwin, on Jackson's River in Bath County. Her daughter, Nancy, was the first wife of Squire Hugh McLaughlin, late of Marlinton. The late William J. McLaughlin, a most estimable citizen; John McLaughlin, and Mrs. Elizabeth Rowan, late of the Hot Springs, were her grand-children. Margaret's son, David Gwin, married Miss Eliza Stephenson, on Jackson's River. Another son, John Gwin, Junior, married Miss Gilleapie, of Bath, and lived near the Hot Springs. B. Austin Gwin is her grandson. Jane Gwin, her daughter, married a Mr. Starr, an Englishman, and lived at Winchester. Elizabeth Gwin married a Mr. Givens, on Jackson's River.

Elizabeth Bradshaw, daughter of the pioneer, was the first wife of the late Samuel Hogsett, Esq., who came from Augusta County, and was a relative of the Makamies. He was a well-known citizen—a member of the old County Court, and was in every sense of the word a justice of the peace. He was over six feet in height and large in proportion, and feared the face of no living man. On public days his presence and strong arms spoiled many a fight. Mr. and Mrs. Hogsett lived on the farm now owned and occupied by the Hon. William Curry. Their children were—John, who married Leah Cackley; Nancy, who became Mrs. McAtee; William Perry, Josiah Thomas, and Samuel, Margaret, Mary, who became Mrs. George Moore; Eliza, the first wife of Lee Squires; and Elizabeth, who died quite recently at the home of her brother Perry, on Brown's Creek.

Jane Bradshaw, fourth daughter of the pioneer, was married to William Tallman, Esq., of Green Bank, and lived at the old home. Her son, Colonel James Tallman, was a protegee of the late Henry M. Moffett, Esq., and was Clerk of the two Courts of Pocahontas for many years and Colonel of the 127th Regiment Virginia Militia. He is remembered as one of the most popular and promising young citizens of his times, and his sad and early death was sincerely lamented by the entire county. Mrs. Tallman's second marriage was to Thomas Gammon, Esq., from east Virginia. William, John, Franklin, Cyrus, and Martha were her children by this second marriage.

William Tallman Gammon married Miss Elizabeth Silvae, daughter of Jacob and Nelly Slaven, of Traveller's Repose, and located in Huntersville, and became a prominent citizen, merchant, member of the court, promoted from Captain to Colonel of 127th Regiment Virginia Militia, and was a Bulling Elder in the Presbyterian Church. Her daughter, Martha Jane, first married Amos Campbell, son of

the late Thomas Campbell, Highland County, Virginia. Her second marriage was with the Rev. J. W. Canter, a well-known minister of the M. E. Church South.

Thus far we have it in our power to tell our readers something of one of the most noted men in the early history of our county, aided by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Huldah McLaughlin. Mr. Bradshaw owned the lands now held by Hon. William Curry, Amos Barlow, Esq., that recently held by the late William J. McLaughlin, the site of Huntersville, and from the James Sharp property on Brown's Creek almost to Dille's Mill. He donated and deeded the site for the public buildings of Pocahontas County—without reservation. In a lottery venture he drew a prize of ten thousand dollars, which made him one of the money kings of his times.

In appearance his personality was striking—large and portly, and scrupulously neat in dress. He used a crutch that was profusely ornamented with silver mountings. His manners were those of an elegant gentleman of the old school.

About the time of Tarleton's raid to Charlottesville he was drafted into the service. Late Saturday evening the notice was served on him to be ready to report for duty Monday morning. His young Scotch-Irish wife was equal to the emergency. She cooked, washed, cried, and prayed all day Sunday, and had him ready for the war early Monday morning, and by night he was in Staunton, on his march for Yorktown, where he says he fought in blood "shoemouth deep."

He died suddenly in 1837. His remains are marked by the wild cherry tree in the old Huntersville cemetery, that is said to be growing directly over his grave. In a beautiful sense he is resting under the shade of a tree from the toils, dangers, and privations of pioneer life.

W. T. P.

WOOL GATHERERS.

There is something beautiful in the general idea of shearing sheep of those who have not sheared them. They think what nice work it is to strip off the snowy fleece and to run their fingers thro the soft wool which forms the winter coat. About one sheep would serve to dispel any illusion any one may have on the subject. The novice is ill prepared for the work before him. I remember one case of a student of farming. He came from the good old county of Kent where Herward-the-Wake used to circulate, if I remember aright. He came out under an agent to learn farming in a country where every body who is foot loose is doing his best to unlearn it. The agent wanted a hundred pounds sterling as a premium. This premium is paid by the emigrant as a token of good-will on his part and to show that he is in earnest. Then the agent helped him buy an outfit and brought the stranger to a strange land—the land of dollars and sense—and charged him twenty-five dollars per month board and teaching him to farm in a country neighborhood where he could have lived the life of a gentleman of leisure on \$12 per month and every thing found. His knowledge of farming after a years assiduous toil amounted to a perfect idea how nine cows should be milked, night and morning. The one year taught him, however, that he could board with some real farmer, if he would work hard, for nothing. He had a dim idea of being a sheep breeder and looked forward to the shearing of sheep with no feelings of disquietude.

The morning was a perfect one when we first drove the sheep into a pen to be clipped. Of course the hands had secured all the shears that would cut and left the Englishman a pair that would take an instinctive delight in pinching blood blisters on his fingers. The day had not passed until he was advised as to the shearing of the sheep, and it had lost all its charms.

The sheep were put in a pen and tables prepared to operate upon. The brawny, experienced hand lost no time in picking up a sheep and flinging him on the table and was clipping away in a little while. To the new man it looked dead easy, and he tackled a moderate sized ewe, the mother of two promising lambs. This sheep did not enter into the spirit of the thing, but tripped her abuser up and he fell on a large stone. He hung on and by a great effort succeeded in tying her on the table. The only man who the old ewe could show her disgust at the summary treatment was by blowing her nose in his face, which she did promptly. By this time he had discovered that the sheep shears would spring apart and would not go together. The points were dull and the sheep appeared to be clipped in ridda. Presently an oblong hole was cut in the critter's hide, and the national expletives were flowing smoothly. By and by the sheep seemed to be exuding a great deal of grease and some corpulent ticks would struggle to get out of the way.

A very discouraging circumstance was that the other hands were upon their third sheep by the time this one was ready to turn over, and it was a question whether the old ewe would last long enough to be sheared. She lay quite still and seemed to be rapidly sinking under the strain. Finally she was clipped of her wool all except some useless tags about the wrong end which the novice thought were of no value, and so he let her go with hardly breath enough left in his body to cry "next!" The braggard came around in a hurry and slapped on a tar mark and took a malicious delight in not mentioning the untidy appearance caused by the tags. Not so the boss! He saw the shaggy sheep and did not pass it. The edict went forth that that sheep must be caught again, and there is a vast difference between catching a sheep with long wool on his back and one newly shorn. Besides the old ewe was reluctant to be caught a again.

A YEAR IN HEAVEN.

There's a picture in my heart,
No stranger's eye may see;
And a voice forever sounding,
That stilled that voice may be.

There's a grief within my heart,
Only stricken mothers share,—
Grief for a vanished presence,
And a face so bright and fair.

There's a hope within my heart,
That as the days go by,
I may meet again my sainted one
In her home beyond the sky!

REHMOND, VIRGINIA. W. A. M.

How Old are You?

It makes no difference whether you answer or not. It is always true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook" with a hundred others. Free. Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT convenes on the first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in June, and third Tuesday in October.

COUNTY COURT convenes on the first Tuesday in January, March, October, and second Tuesday in July—July is levy term.

LAW CARDS.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
ATTY. AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LEWISBURG, W. VA.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Times Office.

SAM. B. SCOTT, JR.,
LAWYER,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
All legal business will receive prompt attention.

H. M. LOCKRIDGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.
Prompt and careful attention given all legal work.

FRED WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LEWISBURG, W. VA.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas County.

PHYSICIANS' CARDS.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
MONTEHEY, VA.
Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
ELKINS, W. VA.
Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in The Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Office next door to C. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

Another unfortunate circumstance was that the poor ewe had been so long before the shearer who was dumb, that she must be sucked by two hungry lambs, and thus got back strength from her state of nervous prostration. She was caught by the aid of a spectator after a long and exciting pursuit which caused a number of sheep to jump the pen and escape. By the aid of the same helper the offending tags were removed, and it was dinner time. The other shearers had nine or ten to their credit, but they had failed to skin theirs. Before the season was over the shearer had attained the speed of about five a day.

The work to any body is as disagreeable as any work on the farm. The hot summer sun, with an insufficient shade, makes the oil and odor almost unbearable. It is needless to say that the clothes smell of sheep ever after. I have heard an extensive sheep raiser laugh over an experience of his own. He had been shearing sheep some miles distant from his home and started home. He tried to cover up the smell of the sheep on his clothes by a libation of cologne or some other perfume which happened to be handy. On his return he had occasion to pass some minutes in company with a maiden lady, one of the legion of school teachers that East Virginia has produced since the war. She perceived the odor and afterwards remarked to a lady friend that she "naturally abhorred the smell of a man!"

It is conceded by judicious thinkers on current events, in Europe, that much depends on the policy of Austria, what the outcome will be. Hence the following about the character of the Austrian Congress should have special interest for thoughtful persons:

Austria's lower House of the Reichsrath is a complicated body, its 425 members being divided up into twenty-four political parties, as the different nationalities in the empire are bitterly opposed to each other. The party divisions are: Young Czechs, 60; Agrarian Czechs 9; Poles, 59; German Clericals, 41; German Liberals, 49; Anti-Semites or Christian Socialists, 28; German People's Party, 33; Slovenes, 16; Croates, 11; Ruthenians, 11; Romanians, 6; Servians, 2; Italian Liberals, 14; Italian Clericals, 5; Socialists, 14; Feudal Party, 21; Feudal Liberals, 28; Feudals of the Centre, 3; Polish People's Party 3; German Irredentists or the Schon-erer Party, 5; followers of Stojalowski, the democratic priest, 6; all these besides the Young Czech Radicals, Czech Clericals and Moderate Socialists, consisting of one member each. Besides these, the Government has a Hungarian Parliament with assorted parties and nationalities to deal with. There are five different bodies of electors for the Austrian lower House, 85 members being chosen by the great land proprietors, 117 by the towns, 120 by the Chambers of Commerce, 21 by rural districts, and 72 by universal suffrage.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dead-end disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE corporations and wealthy individuals, who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means for profuse expediture for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled on this subject. It is a system of injustice, and if persisted in will lead to corruption and must end in ruin.—Andrew Jackson, in his Farewell Address.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Barton House, Barton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Eves, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, and now I consider that I am entirely cured." For sale by all druggists.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others and having tested its merits for themselves are today its warmest friends. For sale by druggists.

Up To Date.—"Yes," said the Greek commander on the eve of his great victory, "it is true that in ancient times battles used to be fought in which great numbers were killed, but at present—" He rang for an aid-de-camp.

"The tendency is to abandon legitimate for the continuous vaudeville idea."

Seizing a pen he wrote an order for a masterly retreat to a point ten miles to the southward.—The Press, New York.